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RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

REVOLT SPREADS AS CZAR Wavers

Radicals Demand That House Seize Reins of Government.

PESSIMISM OVER OUTLOOK GROWING

Emperor Makes Move Toward Formation of New Cabinet Under Shipoff—Clinging to the Idea That Compromise is Possible.

(By Associated Press.)
ODESSA, May 28.—An agent of the secret police was shot dead in the main street here today. The assassin escaped. There is increasing public apprehension as a result of the activity of the terrorists, the purpose of whose campaign is believed to be to compel the granting of amnesty.

(By Associated Press.)
SEBASTOPOL, May 28.—Official details of the bomb outrage on Sunday show that six persons were killed and fourteen seriously and forty slightly injured.

(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—Rumors of a shift in the ministry are everywhere current to-night. It is persistently reported here and at Moscow that former Finance Minister Shipoff has received an "imperial summons" to Petrohof to confer with Emperor Nicholas, presumably with regard to the formation of a new cabinet, although he has frequently expressed his unwillingness to take over the premiership. It is also rumored that Prince Crussol has been summoned to an audience with the Emperor.

In the meanwhile the present ministry, among whom there is no Daniel to read the handwriting on the wall in the attitude of the lower house of Parliament, is calmly going ahead with its agrarian programme, which it hopes to submit to the lower house within a fortnight, and, contrary to expectation, to provide for the distribution of millions of acres of crown lands in European Russia.

All this seems to be labor lost, as in the present temper of Parliament, which has taken the bit in its teeth, no proposition from the government, however liberal, as was shown by its reception to-day of the speech of Minister of Justice Chichagov, is apt to receive the slightest consideration.

Policy of Government.

The government's policy, which the Associated Press is authorized to announce, is founded on the expectation that enough land can be obtained by the division of the crown lands, the clearing of the portion of the imperial forests, and the voluntary sale of private estates to meet the land-hunger of the peasants without the necessity of forcing expropriation.

Without doubt thousands of other landowners will be only too anxious to dispose of their holdings at reasonable prices. These lands will be sold to peasants on time through the Bank of the Peasants not commencing for several years.

The programme, in addition to the colonization of Siberia and Central Asia, contemplates the improvement of the agricultural and peasant life, the clearing of the land, and the bringing of the peasants, whose gregariousness leads to their gathering in villages and even in towns at a population as high as 20,000, nearer their lands.

Czar Temporarily.

The czarism over the outlook continues to grow. The government, as usual in every crisis, seems to be hesitating as to which course to pursue. The Emperor refuses to yield to the counsels of the court camarilla, but his attitude continues to be negative and not affirmative. He seems to cling to the idea that a compromise is still possible. Several official notes have been issued, denying that the government intends to resort to force, but at the same time there is no evidence that the Emperor is ready to yield to the demand for the suspension of the present ministry and the election of a new one in the lower House of Parliament. The result is a virtual deadlock, the prolongation of which can only serve to diminish the chances of a peaceful settlement.

Aladin Michailenko and other radical members of the House have been flooded with telegrams from Social Democratic organizations, demanding that the House adopt an offensive programme, to transform itself into a constituent assembly, to seize the reins of power and address a manifesto to the troops, calling on them to transfer their allegiance from the Emperor to the people's representatives.

Much Excitement.

There was no direct echo at to-day's session of Parliament of the decisive struggle which opened last Saturday, but a cloud of considerable size gathered outside the Tourda Palace. There was much excitement in the corridors before the House met.

An officer, identified as a colonel on the general staff, created a stir by openly declaring in the presence of a score of peasant members that the time had come when the army should support Parliament and represent the will of the people and not the Emperor.

The debate on the personal liberty bill was resumed. The bill, which was introduced by M. Chichagov, minister of justice, in an exceedingly liberal tone, pointing out the necessity for supplying the proposed laws, which he introduced, with bills providing for the reorganization of court procedure, and others to enable the Emperor to exercise his power to be prosecuted civilly and criminally.

Count Witte and his wife have gone abroad. After their visit to the Emperor in Germany, the count spoke in an exceedingly pessimistic vein to friends before he left St. Petersburg.

WALTER PRESIDENT OF BIRMINGHAM ROAD

(By Associated Press.)
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 28.—Fred Walter, president of the Seaboard Air Line, was elected president of the Alabama and Birmingham Air Line at a meeting of the directors held here to-day. Other officers were re-elected as follows: N. S. Meldrum, vice-president and treasurer; D. C. Costey, secretary; E. L. Smith, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

DR. WILLIAMS TO BE DEFENDED

Dr. Edward McGuire and Dr. R. C. Bryan to Be Summoned.

INQUIRY INTO WORK OF FORMER

The Area is Small But It Has Paid Well—Patients Work Without Pay and Like It. Baker Testifies As to Number of Biscuits Baked Daily.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)
WILLIAMSBURG, May 28.—Dr. McGuire Williams, the assistant physician of the asylum, whom Dr. Henderson succeeded, and who has come in for a fearful scoring at the hands of witnesses, will be defended by the professors of the University College of Medicine, his alma mater.

Dr. Williams, who is now a surgeon in the navy, stationed at Manila, is the son of Dr. Williams, of Albemarle county, who served with General Stonewall Jackson under Dr. Hunter McGuire.

Dr. Edward McGuire, of Richmond, has notified the chairman of the Investigation Committee that he desires to appear and testify to character and intelligence of the young physician, who has been accused of burning, ducking and otherwise mistreating the patients of the hospital. Dr. Robert C. Bryan, a professor of the University College of Medicine, will probably accompany Dr. McGuire.

Chairman Sadler has announced that he will summon Dr. McGuire and Dr. Bryan to testify to the proper treatment of the patients.

The chairman has not yet summoned Judge D. C. Richardson to defend himself against the charges made by J. S. Moore. Judge Richardson sent word to the committee that he was in readiness to appear and testify, and only awaited the call.

On account of a washout on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway near Walker's Station, the train carrying the chairman of the committee was delayed forty minutes, and so the seventeenth day's session of the committee was not called to order until 11 o'clock.

Question of Biscuits.

Mr. Brooks, the steward, was again questioned regarding the food furnished the patients. He denied the statement made by Captain Trevilian, the supervisor, that only about one hundred biscuits were furnished the patients every morning. Mr. Brooks said that 1,300 biscuits were baked every morning, and that if the patients did not get the food it was the supervisor's fault.

"I give out enough food every day to feed the patients, and if they do not get it, it's not my fault," was the reply made in answer to a question as to whether the inmates got enough food.

An interesting matter was developed by a question put by Senator Wilson as to the work done by patients.

Mr. Brooks stated that the carpenter, an inmate, had for 25 years done work that would cost the hospital \$200 a day. It would seem that this man, after paying his own per capita, has saved the asylum \$21,000 since he became an inmate.

Farm Pays Well.

Mr. Brooks testified that the farm paid well, but that it did not furnish enough vegetables. In answer to a question about the "far famed whiskey episode," the witness said that he gave whiskey to certain people who came to the store-room, and that he could see no harm in doing so.

Farm Too Small.

Mr. Huggins, the farm manager, testified at length as to the needs of the asylum farm, which he said was too small and not fertile.

A loud laugh followed his statement. "This is the worst place for bugs I have ever seen."

Colonel Lawless brought out the fact that Dr. Foster had for a long time tried to enlarge and improve the farm. Mr. Huggins made, according to the superintendent's report, over \$3,000 clear on the farm last year, but Chairman Sadler insisted that the prices charged

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

CAPTAIN AND CREW GO DOWN IN HEAVY GALE

Believed That All on Board Schooner Bound North From Norfolk Were Lost.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, May 28.—When a heavy fog lifted to-day near Sandy Hook the schooner Annie R. Lewis was sighted with her starboard side stove in from the effects of a collision. The main mast was cracked off about fifteen feet above deck and was swinging in the rigging between the fore and main masts. The crew had abandoned the schooner and the steam pilot-boat New York towed her into port.

The pilot believes that the crew of the Lewis was lost. The absence of the compass indicates that they were taking to their long boat and not to some other craft, when they left the vessel. The fact that the captain was taking his compass, the pilot says, indicates that the shore was not in sight and the boat was to be steered. Then, too, due to the rough weather prevailing, the water was billowing up on the shore so that it would be almost impossible for a long boat to ride through.

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TWO MEN THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD FEARS.

Police Make Raid on Temple of Chinese Free Masons in Baltimore.

IDOL FULL OF LETTERS

Thousands of Dollars Contributed Toward Movement to Exterminate Reformers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BALTIMORE, MD., May 28.—A sacred idol occupying the center of the altar in the temple of the Chinese Free Masons, was to-day found crammed full of letters of conspirators who have plotted to assassinate all Chinese empire reformers, and so the seventeenth day's session of the committee was not called to order until 11 o'clock.

There were hundreds of epistles from California and China, Chicago, New York and even China, showing that thousands of dollars had been donated toward the plot to exterminate the reformers.

The Chinese have been plotting, the State's attorney says, against the lives of Der Doo, an American Chinaman, who does not smoke or gamble, but keeps an art store, and his followers, the Chinese Masons, who believe in gambling and opium-smoking, took a book, showing receipts from gambling joints toward the support of the Masonry temple, and placed it in Der Doo's store, and had him arrested as its custodian.

He was dismissed. Then one of Der Doo's lieutenants was arrested for alleged murder in New York, but was discharged. Der Doo was even accused of forcing a mortgage to his property. He was allowed to go. His store was burned out, and he was arrested of arson. He was not prosecuted. State's attorney Owens says:

"It is enough just at present to say that there is a gigantic conspiracy organized by the Chinese to destroy the United States and Canada to destroy Der Doo and the other members of the Chinese reform party, calling to have Der Doo arrested and sent to prison, the high-binder societies, as far as I can learn, adopted another plan, and their leaders, who were plotting to assassinate Der Doo, have now taken the place of litigation."

The prisoners are all in jail for bail from \$1,000 to \$2,500 each.

Tobacco Beds Ruined.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 28.—A serious blight has come over many of the tobacco beds in the Connecticut valley in the form of black rot or tobacco root rot. It is the same disease that has attacked the Cuban tobacco for several years, and was noticed for the first time last year, when a few isolated cases were reported. The black rot comes from a fungus growth in the soil.

Down to Business.

President William M. Turpin called the board to order at 8:30 P. M., and more than a quorum of members responded to their names.

The clerk laid before the body the ordinance reorganizing the health department, which was reported from the joint committee on Health and Finance, and it was read.

The clerk read the amendments put on by the joint committee, the principal one being that three of the members of the board shall be physicians, one a business man and one a civil engineer, and that the board shall have power to appoint diagnosticians at per diem compensation.

Mr. Dabney moved to suspend the rules in order to consider the matter without reference to the Finance Committee, and this was adopted.

Mr. Blair moved to adopt the committee amendment, making three of the members of the board physicians, and Mr. Dabney moved as a substitute that at least two shall be physicians. As a substitute for the whole, Mr. Washer moved that the board be composed of one doctor, one civil engineer and three business men.

Mr. Turpin (Mr. Whitte in the chair) advised Mr. Dabney's motion. All the others were withdrawn. It was somewhat enlarged by Mr. Turpin, so as to read "at least two of whom shall be doctors of medicine."

Would Not Reject.

This was adopted, and Mr. Gunst moved to strike out "that the members of the board shall be entitled to no compensation." Mr. Turpin opposed the amendment as to provide for paying the members, he would vote against it. He was unwilling to pay them a single dollar. Mr. Blair likewise opposed the amendment, and it was lost.

The committee amendment is providing the number of assistant food inspectors and sanitary officers were adopted. The number of the assistant food inspectors

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

WILLIAM A. GLASGOW, FORMERLY OF VIRGINIA.

Lawyer conducting the Interstate Commerce Commission probe, and the man who is fighting the battle of the independent shippers.

BOARD ADOPTS HEALTH REPORT

Only Two Votes Against the Ordinance Reorganizing the Health Department.

BUT FEW CHANGES ARE MADE

By a vote of sixteen to two the Board of Aldermen last night adopted the ordinance reorganizing the Health Department, with some few immaterial amendments.

The matter caused a good deal of discussion and it was considered carefully by sections, many amendments having been presented and discussed. It is now on a high road to final adoption and will likely be law by July 1st, the date fixed for its becoming effective. It goes to the lower branch next Monday night, and indications are that it will pass with great ease.

The chief amendments adopted by the board were striking out the clause allowing the Health Board to employ diagnosticians at per diem compensation, and increasing the pay of assistant food inspectors from \$600 to \$720 per year. The composition of the board was changed to such extent. The language now reads that of the five members "at least two shall be doctors of medicine." This leaves the choice of the other three to be made from any class of citizens that may be later determined.

In its present form the ordinance is quite satisfactory to its friends, and Mr. Blair, who had charge of it on the floor last night, agreed in the main to nearly all the amendments that were adopted.

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(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

MAKE SWEEPING CHANGES IN LIST

Electoral Board Announces the Names of Judges and Clerks of Election.

TWO-THIRDS ARE NEW MEN

Messrs. James Caskey, John H. Hinchman and D. C. Richardson, new electoral board of Richmond, completed their selection of judges and clerks of election yesterday afternoon. Strong men in every ward and every precinct have been selected, and about two-thirds of the entire list are new men.

Following is a complete list:

Clay Ward.

First Precinct—Thomas Boudar, W. A. Crenshaw, Victor Hanson, judges; Dr. R. F. Gaskins and J. Lud Hill, clerks.

Second Precinct—John R. Hooper, Nelson Powell, Charles Triplett, judges; John H. Dickerson, Jr., and S. B. Drinard, clerks.

Third Precinct—Alexander H. May, C. W. Carter, M. M. Williams, judges; John T. Carter and Charles T. Taylor, Jr., clerks.

Lee Ward.

First Precinct—W. C. Crump, Tucker Hill, Montague, B. Taylor, McCue, judges; Louis A. Behle and Thomas Polindere, clerks.

Second Precinct—Fred C. Carr, John E. Gilman, George W. Tate, judges; H. C. Sims and W. A. Sora, clerks.

Henry Ward.

First Precinct—Jos. C. Taylor, J. A. Pleasant, W. D. Wilkerson, judges; Jas. G. Gerring and Wm. H. Palmer, Jr., clerks.

Second Precinct—Edward H. Kahn, Andrew Krouss, J. J. Redmond, judges; Kirkwood Mitchell and C. F. Kohler, clerks.

Third Precinct—Jos. W. Hundley, A. F. (Continued on Twelfth Page.)

U. S. WARSHIPS NOW AT PANAMA

Cruiser Marblehead Will Protect Capital City of Little Republic.

COLON COUNCIL'S PROTEST

Text of Resolutions Adopted by Municipalities—Trouble in Guatemala.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 28.—The cruiser Columbia, with 400 marines aboard, arrived at Colon to-day. The Marblehead also is on its way to the isthmus of Panama and should arrive at Panama to-day as the Navy Department is advised of the sailing of the cruiser from Puna, Arica, Costa Rica, for Colon on Saturday. Although the Marblehead carries only a small squad of marines and cannot add material strength to a land movement against any revolutionary demonstration, the vessel will afford protection to Panama harbor and the capital city of the little republic.

PANAMA, May 28.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, Commander R. T. Mulligan, arrived here to-day.

HOT PROTEST OF COLON COUNCIL

Denounces As Unpatriotic Request for Intervention of Foreign Power in Elections.

(By Associated Press.)
COLON, May 28.—The municipal council of Panama, in extraordinary session, held May 24th, unanimously adopted the following declaration:

"Considering (1) that the government of the United States, interpreting article 7 of the canal treaty and article 136 of the Constitution of the Republic of Panama, has determined to intervene in this country to maintain therein peace and constitutional order; (2) that such resolutions coalesce on the government of the United States the faculty of intervening in the internal relations existing between the established government and the people which founded it; (3) that the right of suffrage is the fundamental basis of the republic, and the only constitutional means of proving the succession of public power; (4) that for the legitimate succession of this national power it is absolutely necessary that popular elections be verified as to their legality, purity and honesty, in order that no citizen may be deprived of the right of franchise and that citizenship be not conferred upon those not possessing that right; (5) that the next elections (the country's first for representatives of the people) ought to be realized with the greatest order, and at the same time

(Continued on Third Page.)

BITTER TENNESSEE FIGHT ENDS TO-DAY

Friends of Judge Bond Booming Him As Compromise Candidate Before Convention.

(By Associated Press.)
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 28.—The State Democratic convention will meet here to-morrow to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner. Governor John I. Cox, Congressman Malcolm R. Patterson, from the Tenth District, and Judge John R. Bond, are candidates for gubernatorial honors, and the contest before the convention promises to be a warm one.

Cox and Patterson have thoroughly canvassed the State separately and bitter feeling has been engendered, personalities entering largely into their discussions.

It is understood Judge Bond's friends hope he may develop strength as a compromise man. The candidates for Railroad Commissioner are H. H. Hanna, James Allen, W. B. Cleague and T. L. Williams.

Continues to Improve.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, May 28.—The improvement in the condition of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was reported yesterday as much better, continued to-day.

JUDGE PURNELL'S ORDER CREATES A SENSATION

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
RALEIGH, N. C., May 28.—Judge Thomas R. Purnell in the Federal Court here to-day created considerable sensation by charging the grand jury that it would be their duty to return true bills for selling liquor without license against any parties in Raleigh who received samples of whiskey from distillers or wholesalers in Cleveland and sent by these samples to the Raleigh dispensary or private individuals.

It is known that a number of brokers and others have sold to the dispensary in this way.

The judge declared that this practice was more reprehensible than the "blind tiger" vender, who slipped around the corner and sold whiskey by the pint.

Six Hundred Saloons Closed.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 28.—According to computations made by agents of the drawing company about saloons in Cleveland closed their doors to-day through inability to pay the \$100 tax provided under the recently enacted Alton law. When the time for the second semi-annual installment of the tax comes around it is believed that 600 more saloons will be compelled to stop doing business.

Writing Out the Report.

There was a good deal of undercurrent in the night in the Beveridge office in conference with the President during the day. The Indiana Senator is being robbed of a good deal of credit for this popular amendment. The administration is being given the credit. Even before the President sent Commissioner Neill to Chicago to inspect candidates in the pack law, Senator Beveridge had begun to look into the whole question, going over German and other foreign laws. The amendment that was prepared by Senator Beveridge without consultation with the administration, although the President gave heavy backing to it after it had been shaped. The amendment was not passed upon by Attorney-General Moody, who did not see it or know of it until after it was before the committee of the Senate.

Senator Beveridge, in speaking about the efforts of the packers to escape the payment of the salaries of the inspectors, said: "It is far more practicable for them to pay it than for an appropriation to be made, as there is a constant tendency to cut down appropriations and shorten the year, frequently to the detriment of the business of the public. If it is true that the packers will make the public pay these salaries in the end, all right. The public would have to pay them anyhow if Congress appropriated the necessary money."

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The report of the Department of Agriculture.

PRESIDENT HAS GRIP ON PACKERS

Declares Flatly He Will Publish Report Unless They Yield.

STATEMENT MADE THROUGH CARTER

Emphatic Warning Issued After Conference Held at the White House Yesterday Morning. Report Now Being Put in Written Form.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—President Roosevelt will not yield to demands for publication of the Neill-Reynolds information on conditions in the Chicago packing houses, unless the packing interests attempt to defeat the amendment as it stands on the agricultural bill. If they do make attempts in this direction, thereby trying to defeat what the President considers a just and decent law, he will make the report, which has not been prepared in detail, public, and let the packing interests suffer the consequences. He realizes that publication would be anything but wise, as it would produce suffering for many legitimate interests and for thousands of people, many of them connected only indirectly with the packing industry.

It is not conceivable at the White House that either body of Congress will ask for the report, as that would make public. It is not regarded as in any sense a party question. There is no Democratic or Republican effort to ask for the facts that the Republicans.

The President's emphatic warning to the packing interests that they must keep hands off in the present situation was decided upon at a conference this morning, at which were the President, Senator Carter, of Montana, and C. P. Neill, commissioner of labor. Mr. Neill is part author of one of the statements in the hands of the President, he having made a most careful investigation. He does not withhold the report from the public, because of any love for the packers or because it would seriously hurt their business. He takes the position that the report would disclose evils that would cause a revolution of public sentiment, which would cause injury in many directions.

Senator Carter's Statement.

After the conference Senator Carter explained the President's attitude. He said:

"The meat inspection amendment placed on the agricultural bill has met with the opposition of the packers and their friends, who are endeavoring to prevent its passage. The President says that if the amendment is enacted into law he will be content to remedy the evils complained of through the law."

"If, however, the amendment is defeated, he will feel constrained in the discharge of his official duty to the public to send to Congress the reports in his possession relating to the abuses existing in the packing houses. He feels that it is better to refrain from making the reports public, not through any regard for the beef packers particularly, but because an official statement of the facts would injure the stockraisers of the country, thus making them innocent victims of the packers' scheme, which they were not primarily in any sense responsible."

"The only answer that can be made to the consumers of our meats at home and abroad will be the enactment of a meat inspection law, which will be a sufficient inspection shall be made."

Senator Carter said that the packers have asked for more time in which to consider the amendment.

One of the principal questions which they are considering," he said, "is whether they or the government shall pay for the inspection service. It seems a foregone conclusion that they will decide that Uncle Sam should pay for the work."

Beveridge is the Author.

Senator Beveridge, who is the author of the meat inspection amendment, was in conference with the President during the day. The Indiana Senator is being robbed of a good deal of credit for this popular amendment. The administration is being given the credit. Even before the President sent Commissioner Neill to Chicago to inspect candidates in the pack law, Senator Beveridge had begun to look into the whole question, going over German and other foreign laws. The amendment that was prepared by Senator Beveridge without consultation with the administration, although the President gave heavy backing to it after it had been shaped. The amendment was not passed upon by Attorney-General Moody, who did not see it or know of it until after it was before the committee of the Senate.

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